Figures 286–288.—*Cryptoforis monteithi* sp. nov., male holotype (QMB S8796) from Upper Boulder Creek, Queensland, pedipalp: 286, retrolateral view; 287, retroventral view; 288, prolateral view. Scale bar = 3.0.

C. cassisi, *C. xenophila* and *C. zophera* by the combined presence of ventral scopulae along the entire length of tarsus III (Fig. 391), and the absence of scopulae on tarsus IV (Fig. 395). Males of *C. monteithi* can be distinguished from those of *C. hickmani*, *C. xenophila* and *C. zophera* by the embolus, which has a wider tip relative to the base (Figs. 286–288; cf. Figs. 217–219, 355–357, 378–380), and from *C. cassisi* by the RTA, which is larger and conical rather than triangular (Figs. 286–288; cf. Figs. 102–104). Females of *C. monteithi* are unknown.

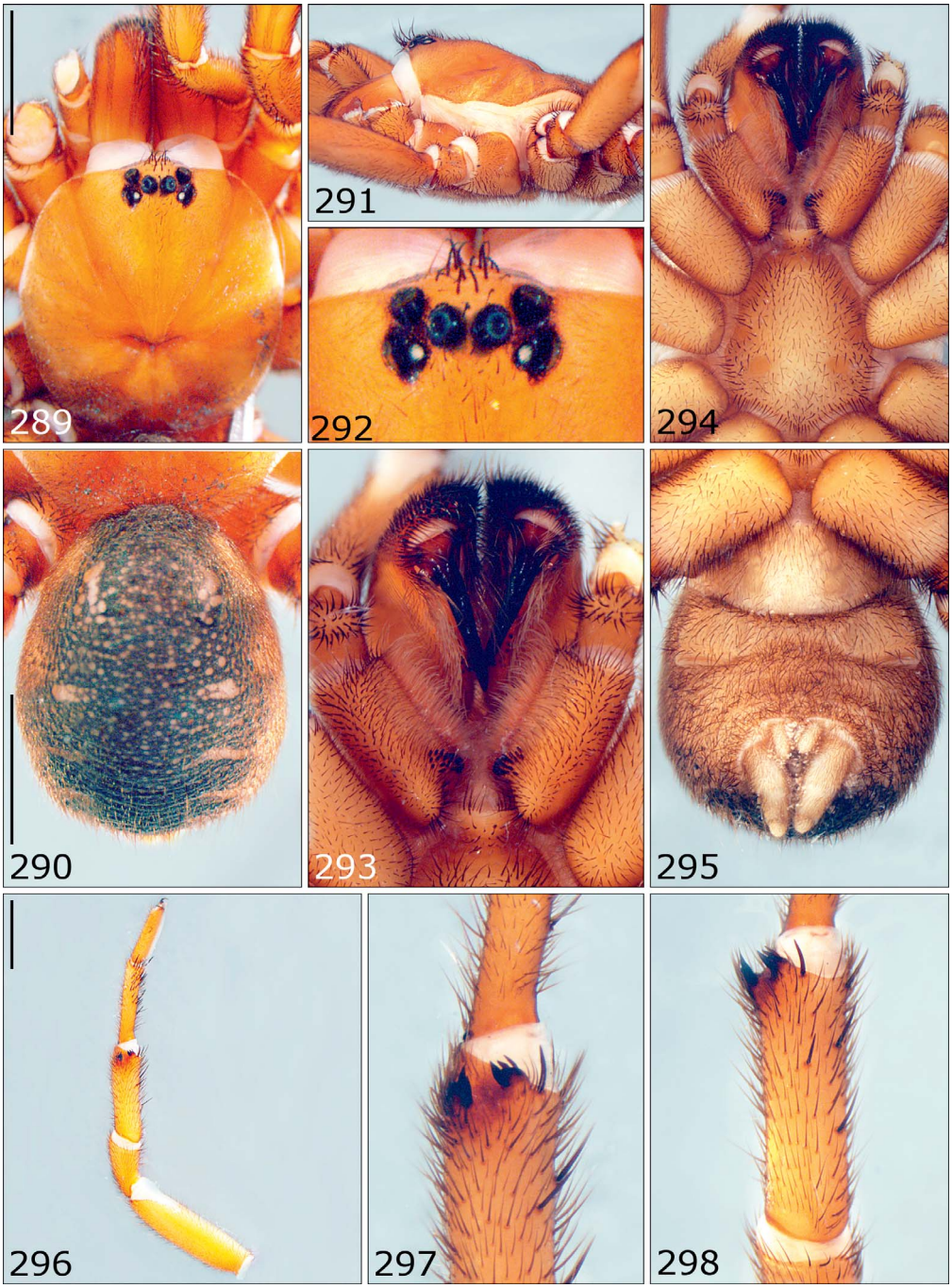
Description (male holotype).—Total length 18.26. *Carapace:* 8.29 long, 7.33 wide (length/width = 1.13); carapace and chelicerae uniform red-orange; carapace glabrous; fovea strongly procurved (length/width = 0.30) (Fig. 276). *Ocular region:* on raised mound (Fig. 278); eye group rectangular (width/length = 1.82); length 0.86, anterior width 1.54, posterior width 1.58. Eye diameters: ALE (0.51) > PLE (0.39) > AME (0.29) > PME (0.27) (Fig. 279). *Mouthparts:* maxillae with about 20 spinules on antero-ental edge; labium 1.67x wider than long, with one cuspule on anterior edge (Fig. 280). *Sternum:* length/width = 1.03; posterior sigilla moderate size, ovoid, slightly closer to edge of sternum than to each other (Fig. 281). *Abdomen:* 6.94 long, 4.88 wide, ovoid; dorsal surface chocolate-brown with conspicuous, beige, square-ended chevrons; sparse coat of hair-like setae (Figs. 277, 282). *Legs:* concolorous with carapace; scopulae along entire length of ventral tarsi I–III, and on distoventral metatarsi I and II. Leg I length: unknown (broken; 2.82; 4.30; 3.88; 2.09) leg I length/carapace length = unknown; tibia I length/width = 5.05 (Fig. 283). *Tibia I:* with bifurcate, prolateral clasping spur, oriented dorso-ventrally; macrosetae on ventral prominence short and wide, but with a point; cuticle on and around clasping spur slightly thickened and dark (Figs. 284, 285). *Pedipalp:* tibia 1.94x longer than wide in retrolateral view; RTA fairly large, coniform, projecting from position about 60% of the way along tibia, at an angle of about 40° to tibia midline; field of 50–60 spinules on/around RTA; cymbium with short, spine-like setae on distal third/half (Figs. 286–288). *Copulatory organ:* total length about 70% of pedipalp tibia length; embolus about 1.5x length of bulb, curved and twisted about 90°, tip about as wide as base (Figs. 286–288).

Distribution and remarks.—*Cryptoforis monteithi* is known from only a single specimen, found above 900 m in Japoon National Park in the Atherton Uplands subregion of the Queensland Wet Tropics (see Rix & Harvey 2012 for subregional divisions) (Fig. 17). The habitat at this elevation is predominantly warm temperate rainforest. Based on the male holotype, males appear to mature and wander in search of females in summer. The burrow constructed by this species is unknown.

Cryptoforis tasmanica (Hickman, 1928)
(Figs. 19, 289–311)

Aganippe tasmanica Hickman, 1928: 158, pls. 21, 22, figs. 1–3.
Arbanitis tasmanicus (Hickman): Main, 1957: 427.
Euoplos tasmanicus (Hickman): Raven & Wishart, 2006: 553. Rix et al., 2017: 632, figs. 295, 297, 299, 311. Wilson et al., 2018: 159, 161, 162, suppl. file 1.
Euoplos tasmanicus (Hickman)/'morpho-species 7': Wilson et al., 2020: 548, figs. 3–5.
Cryptoforis tasmanica (Hickman): Wilson et al., 2020: 558.

Type material.—*Holotype female*. AUSTRALIA: *Tasmania:*

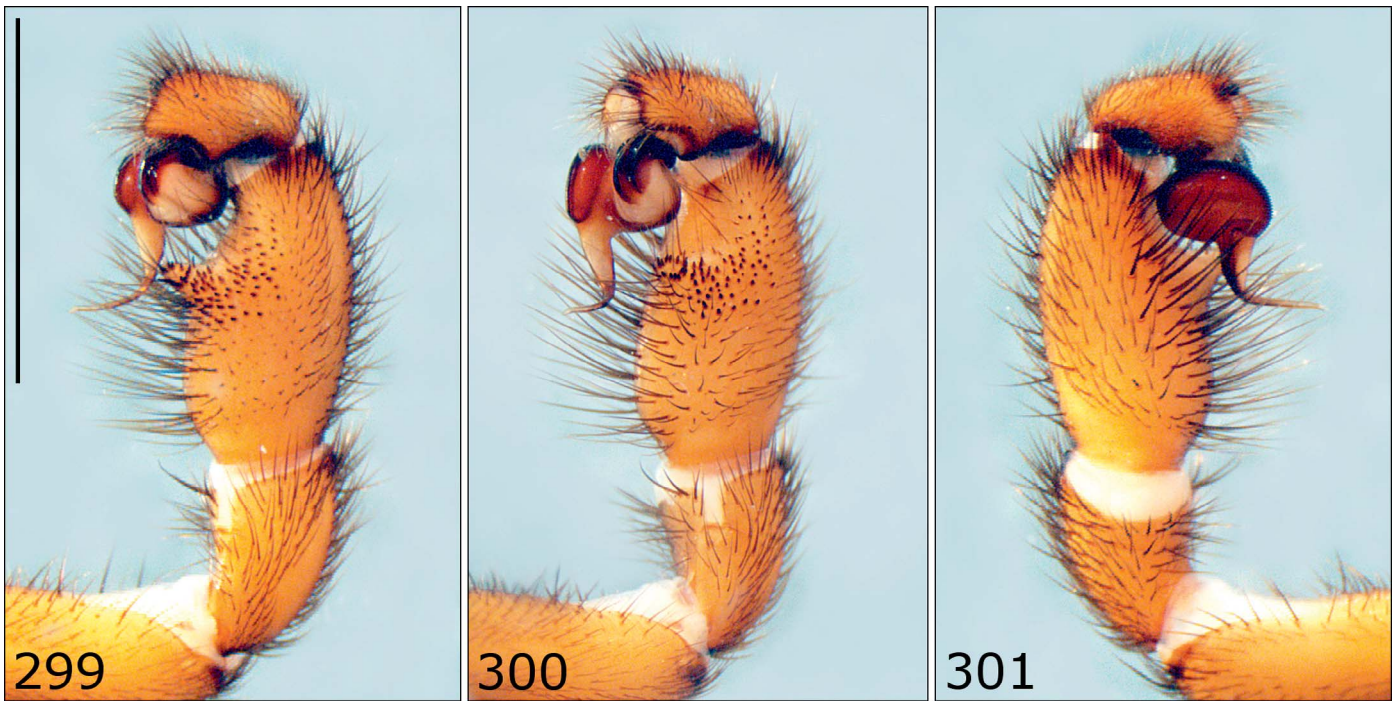


Figures 289–298.—*Cryptoforis tasmanica* (Hickman, 1928), male (WAM T139591) from Sandy Bay, Tasmania, somatic morphology: 289, 290, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; 291, cephalothorax, lateral view; 292, eyes, dorsal view; 293, mouthparts, ventral view; 294, 295, cephalothorax and abdomen, ventral view; 296, leg I, prolateral view; 297, 298, leg I tibia, prolateral and proventral views. Scale bars = 3.0.

Prince of Wales Bay, Derwent Park, 42°50′S, 147°18′E, 29 April 1927, V. Hickman (QVM:13:7334; examined).

Other material examined.—AUSTRALIA: *Tasmania* :1 ♂, Flat Rock (Chauncy Vale), 42°36′S, 147°17′E, 18–21 March 2010, R. Raven (TMAG J4303); 1 ♀, same data (TMAG J4304); 1 ♀, Hobart, Queens Domain, 42°52′S, 147°20′E, 5 April 1956, V. Hickman (AMS KS28470); 1 ♀, Porter Hill, Hobart, via Gardenia Grove, 42°55′S, 147°21′E, burrows with 'flappy' trapdoors on bank next to road, 20 May 2014, M.G. Rix, S.E. Harrison (WAM T133326); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Sandy Bay, found on university grounds, 42°54′S, 147°19′E, 1 March 1960 (WAM T139591).

Diagnosis.—Males of *C. tasmanica* can be distinguished from those of all known congeners, except *C. arenaria*, *C. caincross*, *C. cooloola* and *C. grayi*, by the presence of scopulae on the ventral tarsus IV (Fig. 391). Males of *C. tasmanica* can be distinguished from *C. arenaria*, *C. caincross* and *C. cooloola* by the absence of a prominent semi-spherical swelling at the



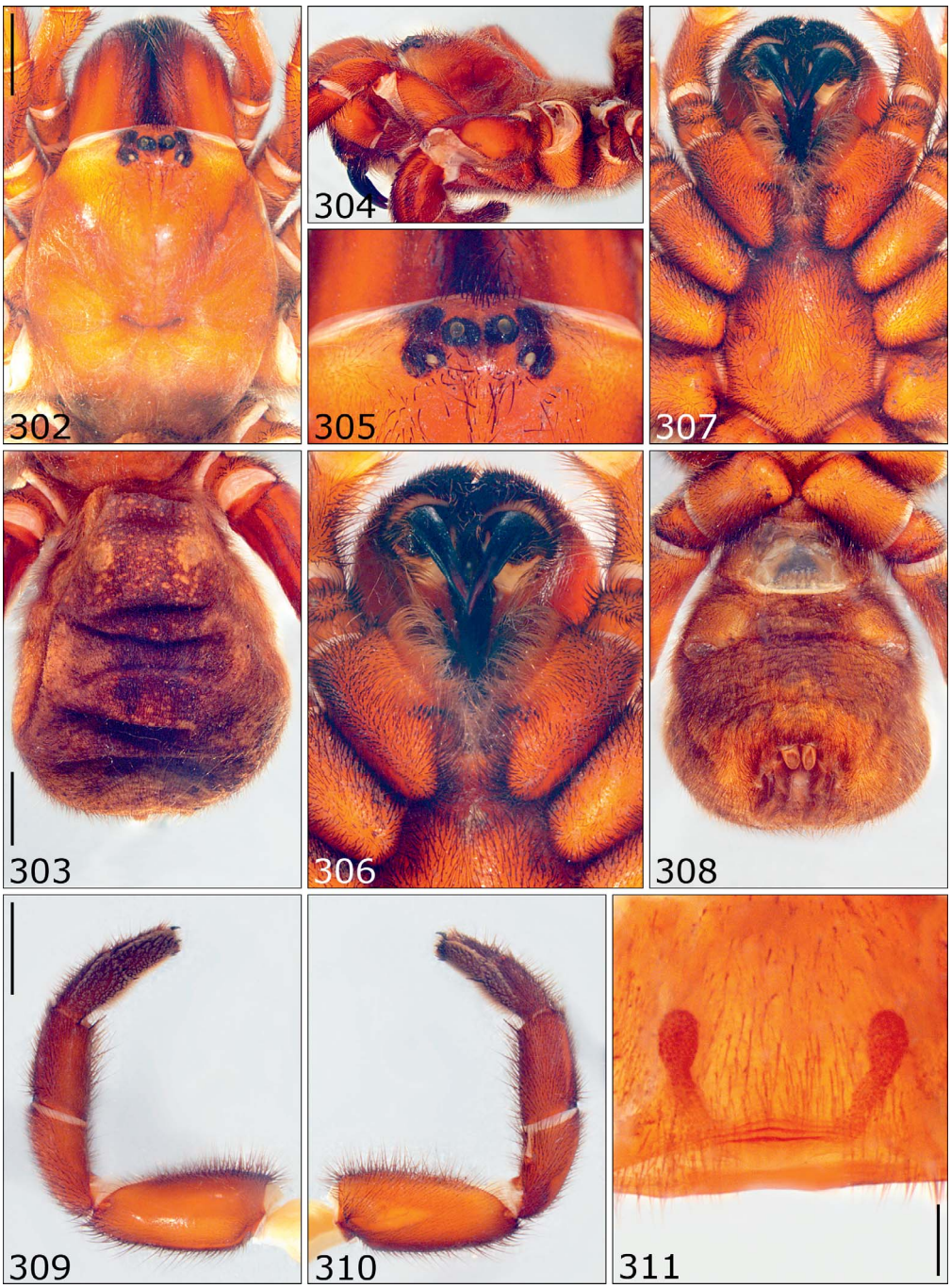
Figures 299–301.—*Cryptoforis tasmanica* (Hickman, 1928), male (WAM T139591) from Sandy Bay, Tasmania, pedipalp: 299, retrolateral view; 300, retroventral view; 301, prolateral view. Scale bar = 3.0.

base of the RTA (Fig. 299; cf. Figs. 66, 79, 148); and from *C. grayi* by the embolus, which has a thinner tip relative to the base (Figs. 299–301; cf. Figs. 194–196).

Females of *C. tasmanica* can be distinguished from *C. hughesae*, *C. cairncross* and *C. cooloola* by the presence of dense scopulae on the pedipalp and legs I–II (Figs. 309, 310; cf. Figs. 40, 41, 89, 90, 158, 159); from *C. cassisi* and *C. grayi* by the spermathecae, which have proportionally longer stems (Fig. 311; cf. Figs. 114, 206); from *C. fallax*, *C. montana*, and *C. victoriensis* by the less spinose leg I (Figs. 309, 310; cf. Figs. 181, 182, 273, 274, 319, 320); from *C. celata*, *C. mainae* and *C. woondum* by the more dense scopulae on leg I (Figs. 309, 310; cf. Figs. 135, 136, 250, 251, 342, 343) and by the spermathecae, which have narrower stems (Fig. 311; cf. Figs. 137, 252, 344); and from *C. zophera* by the spermathecae, which are shorter, and much less elongate (Fig. 321; cf. Fig. 390). Females of *C. hickmani*, *C. tasmanica* and *C. xenophila* are indistinguishable morphologically based on current data; males are required for accurate identification.

Description (male WAM T139591).—Total length 16.77. *Carapace:* 6.6 long, 6.33 wide (length/width = 1.04); carapace and chelicerae uniform orange; carapace virtually glabrous; fovea slightly procurved (length/width = 0.19) (Fig. 289). *Ocular region:* on raised mound (Fig. 291); eye group rectangular (width/length = 2.00); length 0.92, anterior width 1.65, posterior width 1.85. Eye diameters: PLE (0.41) > ALE (0.35) = AME (0.35) > PME (0.23) (Fig. 292). *Mouthparts:* maxillae with about 25–30 cuspules on antero-ental edge; labium 1.73x wider than long, with one cuspule on anterior edge (Fig. 293). *Sternum:* length/width = 1.14; posterior sigilla small/moderate size, ovoid, closer to sternum edge than to each other (Fig. 294). *Abdomen:* 6.71 long, 5.47 wide, ovoid; dorsal surface light brown with beige sigilla spots and tapering, lateral chevrons; sparse coat of hair-like setae (Figs. 290, 295). *Legs:* concolorous with carapace; scopulae along entire length of ventral tarsi I–IV (Figs. 391, 394), and on distoventral metatarsi I and II; leg I length = 18.65(5.76, 2.96, 3.70, 3.78, 2.44); leg I length/carapace length = 2.83; tibia I length/width = 3.17 (Fig. 296). *Tibia I:* with bifurcate, prolateral clasping spur, oriented dorso-ventrally; macrosetae on ventral prominence short and sharp; cuticle on and around clasping spur only slightly pigmented (Figs. 297, 298) *Pedipalp:* tibia 1.89x longer than wide in retrolateral view; RTA small, triangular, projecting from a position about 55% of the way along tibia, at an angle of about 20° to tibia midline, field of 70–80 spinules on/around RTA; cymbium with hair-like setae only (Figs. 299–301). *Copulatory organ:* total length about 65% of pedipalp tibia length; embolus about 1.5x length of bulb, curved and twisted about 90°, tip about 0.2x width of base (Figs. 299–301).

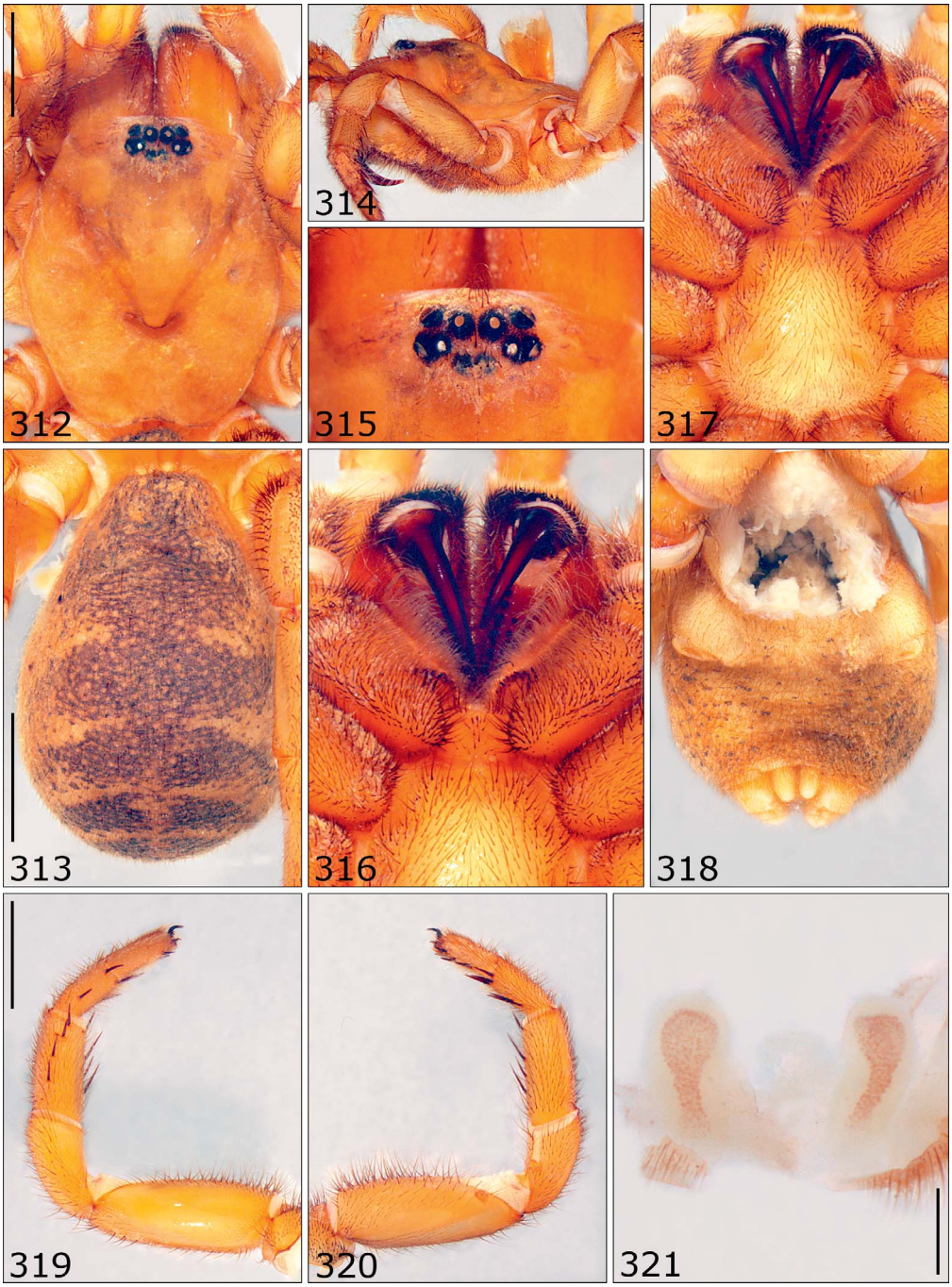
Description (female holotype).—Total length 28.85. *Carapace:* 11.31 long, 9.20 wide (length/width = 1.23); carapace and chelicerae orange-brown; carapace with down of hair-like setae covering pars thoracica; fovea slightly procurved (length/width = 0.17) (Fig. 302). *Ocular region:* on raised mound (Fig. 304); eye group rectangular (width/length = 2.09); length 1.34, anterior width 2.35, posterior width 2.80. Eye diameters: ALE (0.60) > PLE (0.55) > AME (0.40) > PME (0.34) (Fig. 305). *Mouthparts:* maxillae with about 20–25 cuspules on antero-ental edge; labium 1.70x wider than long, cuspules absent (Fig. 306). *Sternum:* length/width = 1.21, posterior sigilla small/moderate, ovoid, closer to sternum edge than to each other (Fig. 307). *Abdomen:* 13.76 long, 11.47 wide, ovoid; dorsal surface dark brown with beige sigilla-spots; sparse coat of hair-like setae (Figs. 303, 308). *Internal genitalia:* spermathecae length 0.98 (length/carapace length = 0.087); crown width 0.29



Figures 302–311.—*Cryptoforis tasmanica* (Hickman, 1928), female holotype (QVM:13:7334) from Prince of Wales Bay, Tasmania: 302, 303, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; 304, cephalothorax, lateral view; 305, eyes, dorsal view; 306, mouthparts, ventral view; 307, 308, cephalothorax and abdomen, ventral view; 309, leg I, prolateral view; 310, leg I, retrolateral view; 311, spermathecae, dorsal view. Scale bars = 3.0 (302, 303, 309), 0.5 (311).

(width/carapace length = 0.025); stem longer than crown (1.44x), crown wider than stem (1.63x); crown rounded, concolorous with stem (Fig. 311). *Legs:* concolorous with carapace; scopulae present on pedipalp tarsi, and tarsi and metatarsi I–II, at a heavy density, partially obscuring macrosetae; leg I length = 17.62(5.61, 4.14, 3.25, 2.55, 2.07); leg I length/carapace length = 1.56; tibia I length/width = 1.71. Leg I macrosetation: femur 0; patella 0; tibia 5(1PL, 1V, 3RV (two very thin, hair-like); metatarsus 3(1PL, 1V, 1RL); tarsus 2(1V, 1RL); total = 10 (Figs. 309, 310).

Distribution and remarks.—*Cryptoforis tasmanica* is known from the South-east subregion of Tasmania, with most specimens collected from the foothills of Mount Wellington, in the south-western suburbs of Hobart (Fig. 19). The habitat in this region is predominantly open eucalypt forest. Males appear to wander in search of females in late summer and autumn. This



Figures 312–321.—*Cryptoforis victoriensis* (Main, 1995), female holotype (NMV K3001) from Buffalo River Dam, Victoria: 312, 313, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; 314, cephalothorax, lateral view; 315, eyes, dorsal view; 316, mouthparts, ventral view; 317, 318, cephalothorax and abdomen, ventral view; 319, leg I, prolateral view; 320, leg I, retrolateral view; 321, spermathecae, dorsal view. Scale bars = 3.0 (312, 313, 319), 0.5 (321).

species builds a wafer-door burrow entrance typical of the genus, using humus fragments as the primary substrate in the door (similar to Figs. 5–8; see Rix et al. 2017c, figs. 318, 319 for pictures of a *C. tasmanica* burrow). These burrows have been found on both lightly sloping ground with some leaf-litter and on steep exposed embankments, and the type series was collected from near the banks of the Derwent River. *Cryptoforis tasmanica* is part of the *tasmanica*-group, a phylogenetic clade of *Cryptoforis* from Tasmania. *Cryptoforis hickmani* and *C. xenophila* are also part of this species-group (Figs. 14, 15).

Cryptoforis victoriensis (Main, 1995)
(Figs. 19, 312–321)

Arbanitis victoriensis Main, 1995: 202, figs. 1–10.
Euoplos victoriensis (Main): Raven & Wishart, 2006: 553.